

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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SEMI-WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER
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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager
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ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application. No advertising discontinued except on written order.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1915.

Repairs to the digestive apparatus are now in order.

Another reason why we are glad to see Christmas go is that it means the squelching of the pecky fireworks.

War dispatches say they're using cheese to make bullets with. Haven't they any old-fashioned biscuits in Europe?

It seems about as hard to keep peace aboard the Ford ships as it is to bring it about among the warring nations of Europe.

At last Italy's long-promised help for Serbia begins to take tangible form. It is reported that she is giving King Peter, driven from his own land, a place to live in.

New York has a woman detective named Constance Kopp. The other day she added to her laurels by arresting a husky man after a five-minute struggle. Detective Kopp deserves her name, all right.

National "Baby Week" celebrations hereafter are set to begin March 4. It is calculated so that an in-born national administration can take credit for all the improvement in the baby crop.

A tourist in Los Angeles is reported to have been robbed by two women bandits, one of whom covered him with a gun while the other choked him. Really, this feminism is getting to be the limit!

The paybrokers are complaining because the country is becoming so prosperous that their trade is nearly ruined. That's the way it goes. Every golden cloud has a German silver lining for somebody.

The American Red Cross now proposes to stamp out the typhus plague in Mexico. If General Carranza will permit as a ruler, however, the "First Chief" would rather let Mexican die than see them helped by Yankees.

Joan's Hopkins University and the Carnegie Institute have decided to give courses in selling life insurance, and other colleges are preparing to follow suit. That settles it. You might as well give up and take out that policy.

The cost of a big naval gun for its effective life is more than \$10,000 a second, without counting the cost of the ammunition. The gun costs \$35,000 to make. The firing of a shot costs one-tenth of a second. After twenty rounds, which take altogether seven seconds to discharge, the gun is so eroded that it's worn out. That's a billion to buy new guns. It's a lot more than we can afford to spend and produce the goods in a few seconds.

HOW TO LOWER MURDER RATE

The Spectator, an insurance journal, has made an impressive study of American murder records in the last ten years. The result isn't flattering to a country that prides itself on its superior civilization and humanity.

The review covers thirty cities in all sections of the country. The South makes the most unfavorable showing, due doubtless to its large and comparatively irresponsible colored population. Memphis, Tenn., wins the unflattering title of the "most murderous city in the world." For the decade of 1904-1913, out of every 100,000 residents of Memphis, 63.4 were murdered every year, on an average. Charleston, S. C., comes next in the list, with 32.7 homicides a year per 100,000. Savannah, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville follow close after. Then comes a sudden drop, in Louisville, to 16.6, and the rate sinks to 11.8 for San Francisco, 9.3 for Chicago, 6.1 for Cleveland and New York, 5.3 for Pittsburg, 4 for Buffalo, and a proud minimum of only 2.4 for Milwaukee.

The average yearly murder rate for the southern cities was 18.4; for the Pacific Coast cities, 12.8; for the central cities, 8.6 and for the eastern cities 4.9. This in this respect, at least, the East may lay unquestionable claim to higher civilization, in spite of the supposedly deteriorating effect of recent immigration.

The most distressing thing about the situation is that the murder rate in every section seems to be increasing. The figures for the year 1914 are found to be uniformly higher than the average figures for the previous decade. The increase is most marked in the southern and far western states.

The homicidal eminence of the nation as a whole is seen in the fact that, for the same population, 100 persons are murdered in the United States to 56 in Italy, 31 in Prussia, and only 13 in England.

What can be done to blot out this shameful record? The Spectator makes a pertinent and practical suggestion. Nearly two-thirds of the murders examined were committed by firearms. The chief reason for the increase of homicidal crimes is given as the inadequacy of laws regulating the carrying of deadly weapons. "The means of murder are entirely too convenient, and the pistol-carrying habit in many sections of the country is an evil of the first importance."

The way to bring the American murder rate down to a less disgraceful level, then, is to disarm our private citizens and make it impossible for them to buy weapons.

WAR BUSINESS GOES TO CANADA

The American munitions industry is said to be shifting to Canada. Information from Washington suggests that our own output of arms and ammunition is now at or near its maximum. By February 1 it is expected that Canada will be in position to supply all the munitions needed by Great Britain aside from what she makes at home.

This does not mean, of course, that firms in the United States are going to get no more orders. It simply means that David Lloyd-George, the British minister of munitions, is taking no chances. He has regarded the United States as a very uncertain source for war material. A sudden change of political sentiment might bring an embargo on munitions, leaving the allies in the lurch if they depended on us. Or if we should become involved in the war, it would have the same effect, because all the war materials our factories could make would be needed by our own government.

The British government has therefore been engaged in a secret campaign to develop munitions facilities in Canada, and has succeeded so well that there are said to be at present more than 300 firms manufacturing guns, rifles, shells, bullets, powder, etc.

Our own share in arming the allies has always been exaggerated. Not long ago we were authoritatively reported as supplying only about 5 per cent of the total munitions used by the allies. Our contribution may now be as much as 5 or 1 per cent. It isn't expected to go any higher than the latter figure, and in the opinion of experts will probably drop to 3 per cent again when the industry is once in full swing in Canada.

We needn't begrudge Canada any of this business. In fact, she will do us a favor by taking some of it on our hands. For one thing, she will take the teeth out of the domestic controversy that is raging in this country about obviously a mere 5 per cent of our business. Obviously, a mere 5 per cent isn't going to decide the war. For another thing, Canada will relieve us of the moral pressure from an indus-

try which, though helpful at first, is passengers were quieted and promptly

The rapid recovery of domestic industries of a legitimate and permanent nature is making war orders continually less desirable. Many manufacturers are already refusing orders from the allies in favor of domestic business. The munition exports, too, have clogged our railroads until our own home trade is suffering keenly from lack of carrying facilities. It will be a benefit to everybody concerned if Canada, rather than the United States, becomes the allies' chief foreign arsenal.

GOOD SAILORS

When a submarine sunk the British ship Falaba, there was a panic on board, which contributed to the loss of life. When a submarine sunk the Italian liner Ancona, there was a still greater panic, with more disastrous results. When a submarine sunk the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, panic never had a chance.

There wasn't any hysteria. Excited now becoming burdensome. Loaded into lifeboats. The boats were lowered properly, with no accidents. They all floated and they all had their requisite oars and oarsmen. The time it took was precisely the time the Austrian submarine had allowed the Ancona before sending her to the bottom. And on the Yasaka Maru not one soul was lost.

The panic on the Ancona was due largely to the barbarous shelling of the ship. Nevertheless, if there had been a Japanese crew on the Ancona, there probably wouldn't have been any panic.

The British have been world sailors for many centuries. The Italians have been faring to distant seas for 2,000 years. Both nations have ancient and proud sea traditions. It is but one generation since the Japanese discarded their little coast junkies and started sailing the ocean with steel ships. And in all their tests of seamanship in recent years, whether in peace or war, they have shown themselves to be sailors at least as efficient as any in the world.

That's one of the reasons why other powers, including the United States, fear their commercial competition—they're so exasperatingly cool, thorough and efficient.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL EQUATION

The more Prof. Hugo Muensterburg's analysis of Col. Roosevelt is studied, the less intelligible it becomes to the non-scientific mind.

The Harvard professor recently wrote a magazine article setting forth that the colonel, in spite of his denunciations of Germany and his scathing criticisms of German-Americans, is the natural and logical candidate of those same German-Americans for president. Dr. Muensterburg sums up his argument as follows:

"The psychological equation of his personality makes him a pro-German in all that is best in him, and only his temper and his perpetual desire to be with the masses make him a pro-ally."

Perhaps this is clear to a psychologist. To the ordinary citizen it is about as clear as mud. From a careful pondering of its logical mysteries, one seems to gather dimly that Col. Roosevelt is pro-German in his inclinations and pro-ally in his tendencies.

Col. to be a little more specific, the Colonel is really a Prussian, and it's too bad that he should sympathize with the masses the way he does.

German-Americans, however, have difficulty in following the Kerr Professor. Even so thorough a Teuton as George Sylvester Viereck admits that he can't see T. R. as the Kaiser's candidate. How, then, can a mere American be expected to follow this "Psychological equation?"

A LINE OF DOPE

Weather Forecast—Increasing clouds, heavy Tuesday, probably followed by rain by night, Wednesday rain and colder.

The trucks for four of the new cars to be used by the Southern Public Utilities company in this city have arrived and will be delivered yesterday. The new cars are expected to arrive in Anderson every day.

Mr. A. M. Schmitt, electrical engineer for the Southern Traffic association, is expected to arrive in the city today. He will confer with Mayor Godfrey about using grounded electrical wires in a number of houses in the city. He wishes some action taken by

council so that this feature will be embodied in the building code.

As announced in The Intelligencer on Saturday morning, the young men of the city will on Tuesday evening give a dance at the Hotel Chiquola, it having been decided to have it there instead of the hall over the Anderson theatre. The young men have decided to make it a fancy dress ball, and on masque, this will doubtless cause much amusement. No committees have as yet been announced. Music will be furnished by the Anderson orchestra under the direction of Mr. Sloan Driscoll.

The condition of Alf M. Bailey, who was rather seriously cut on Christmas Eve night by L. E. Gaillard, was reported yesterday as being not much improved.

It seems impossible to get at the direct cause of the trouble. It is said that Bailey met Gaillard on the court house square Friday night and attacked him with a stick. Gaillard pulled his knife and used it freely about Bailey's throat and head. Gaillard was arrested and Bailey was taken to St. Mary's hospital.

Manager Tröwbridge stated last night that he had received a telegram to the effect that the show which was to have appeared at the Anderson this week, would not be here. The company will come to Anderson at another date.

This morning all of the stores and business houses in the city will reopen after a holiday of two days. Several of the places of business were open yesterday.

The local fire department had two calls on Christmas Day. The first was to the home of Mr. Mortimer Sloan, where the roof had caught fire. This was quickly extinguished. The second one came from a negro house but this blaze was put out before the firemen reached the scene.

Sunday afternoon the firemen were called to the building occupied by the Anderson Gas company. They discovered upon reaching the scene that there was no fire but only steam escaping from the boiler in the basement of the building which gave the appearance of smoke issuing from the rear end of the building.

Governor Manning has appointed Chas. E. Nelson of Pelzer as constable there, to take the place of W. S. Cox resigned. The appointment takes effect on January 1.

The nine negroes who were recently arrested at Honea Path for beating up another negro, have been released under \$500 bond each. The condition of the wounded negro, who is at the Anderson county hospital, is said to be improving.

In this issue of The Intelligencer there is an ad from Jno. T. Burris & Son, which contains several letters from some of their patrons, setting forth the merits of the product.

Among them is one from Mr. T. J. Rice of Bell, who is very well known throughout the country, and as his house happens to have been the very first one covered with the Burris Patent Metal shingles, this letter means a great deal to the firm of Jno. T. Burris & Son. Mr. Rice states that since the roof was put on, either in 1907 or 1908, he has given perfect satisfaction.

There is to be a demonstration beginning today at the store of W. H. Harrison on the square of the tractor and rice steamer which will probably prove of interest to the housewives of the city and vicinity.

In this issue there is an announcement from Mr. Harrison of the event which speaks for itself. It is claimed for this invention that it makes the best coffee, free of tannic acid, always uniform and with about half the usual amount of coffee.

The demonstration begins today and will continue each day until further notice.

NEEDS OF THE FARMERS

Call of Meeting of Delegates to Yearly Appropriation.

Editor Intelligencer:
Dear Sir:
The call to council with the association by farmers and voters is being made a very proper and important more for progress in the year of constructive legislation that will be of progress with the success of the times.

This talking together, then, is of our people and their representatives is sure to be profitable to all if everybody in these meetings is there for the good of council as to what is needed most. How can Anderson and its representatives represent our people properly unless they know just what we want done? As to farming interest, we are sure that the great majority of the land registered are ready for proposals

and the use of rural credit which it seems is at hand. For the home builder we need some kind of state that will assist our roving, restless, demoralized white tenants and hirelings down to the ground and make them good citizens, we need a great population of small farmers and fewer large land owners, we need a great population of small farmers that own their own homes, which will insure better schools, churches and better highways all of which tend to build up and uplift the interest of the entire country.

We want a credit based upon farm lands, where the farmer can obtain money and supplies for something else besides growing cotton which everyone knows has ruined large areas of uplands and lowlands.

The farmers of Anderson county need more stock, and rotation of crops. They also need to reclaim the thousands of acres of lowlands which have been ruined by the filling of the streams with cotton patch sands. And if they cannot get money under present rules of banking, at reasonable rates to do these things we must have another way to finish this method of reclamation and soil building.

No doubt the great majority of our

overstocked with northern politics, parties, demagogues, swindlers, and weak standards and all that kind of rot, but stands for nothing more than to disturb the peace and dignity of our people, and give some man a few dollars.

These lines are written at the request of many interested farmers.

Respectfully,
J. O. Strubling.

INCREASE IN SILES IN S. C.

Census Accounts for 159 in State, 79 of Them Having Been Constructed This Summer.

Clemson College, Dec. 27.—Silo figures which have been compiled by the extension division of Clemson College, present several surprises, among them the fact that this state has even fewer silos than had been supposed. It is probably the first time that systematic statewide silo census has been taken in South Carolina. It had been generally supposed that there were between 200 and 250 silos in the state. The figures gathered by the dairy agents show that the total is only 159.

Moreover, had the census been taken last year, it would have shown only 117 silos, the increase during this year having been larger than in any other year. During the summer of 1915, 79 silos were built in South Carolina. The dairy agents of the extension division of Clemson College are assisting in the construction of silos of these. Most of them were built through the influence of these agents and of the county demonstration agents.

The leading silo county in Davidson, which had 13 silos before and built 6. The new silos are well scattered over the state.

Silos in use in South Carolina are as follows:
Built before 1915, 117 silos. 79 silos built this year. Total silos, 196. Silos in use, 159. Silos in use, 159. Silos in use, 159.

The Southern of Accurate Time.

If you are one of the thousands of people who are interested in the improvement of the public and the welfare of the community, you will be interested in the Southern of Accurate Time.

It was suggested that Congress ought to provide for the construction of a great many more of these kind of things. It was suggested that Congress ought to provide for the construction of a great many more of these kind of things.

Open and ready for business. Offering you the maximum in quality, value and style-service; merchandise that is B-O-E in standard with a guarantee of your satisfaction.

Evans Special Clothes
Hanan Shoes Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Arrow Collars
Vassar Underwear
Paramount Cravats
Roundtree Luggage

B. J. Evans & Co.
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"

Preparedness Theme Report on Education

Washington, Dec. 27.—In striking contrast with the upheaval in Europe is the peaceful advance of education in the United States as recorded in the 1915 report of the commissioner of education.

Educational preparedness is the dominant note of the commissioner's report. The upbuilding of systems of industrial education, whereby America's natural resources are to be conserved and developed through technical and vocational training, so that the nation may render the best service in the markets of the world; the establishment of stronger commercial colleges in public schools, designed to meet the new international trade situations involved in the opening of the Panama canal, the European war, and the closer relations between the countries of North and South America; the improvement of rural education, so that boys and girls in the country may have equal opportunities with boys and girls in the city; and that the significance of agriculture and country life in national well-being may be fully understood. These and other national problems wherein education plays a fundamental part are discussed in the report and progress during the current year outlined.

More Democracy in Education.

In general, the report finds there has been a real increase during the year in progress toward the equality of educational opportunity which is essential in a democracy. This is indicated, declares Commissioner Claxton, in his introduction to the report, in "greater in the health and care of young children and in a better type of home education; in the revival of interest in the kindergarten as an integral part of the public school system; in increased appropriations for longer terms and better salaries for teachers, particularly in rural communities where school terms have been short and salaries of teachers have been small; in the enactment of school attendance laws in some of the states which have not until now had such laws; in the adoption of the larger unit of administration of rural schools in several states; in the raising of standards of required preparation for teachers in some states and in the extension of the means of preparing teachers in normal schools, in departmental education in colleges, and especially in teacher-training classes in high schools; and in the improvement of the quality of the instruction of all grades to meet the needs of children of varying ability and the vocational life of the community."

Reorganization of High Schools.

Some progress has been made within the year in the reorganization of the high schools, and a further step has been taken by the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the reorganization of the high schools, and a further step has been taken by the states of New York and Pennsylvania in the reorganization of the high schools.

Need for Crop Insurance.

One of the most important of the needs of the farmer is crop insurance. The report of the commissioner of education in the United States as recorded in the 1915 report of the commissioner of education.

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of service. Within the year several very valuable surveys of this kind have been made, and more are now under way. The reports of these surveys already constitute a unique and valuable body of educational literature.

Colonial Education Abroad.

In the foreign field, the report describes the experiment of European nations in education for colonial service, the importance of which has been enhanced by the war. Great Britain, with her universities and higher technical schools interested in preparing men for service in British India, France, in the "Colonial School" at Paris, colonial institutes auxiliary to some of the universities, and the "School of Political Science," which gives special stress in its program upon colonial affairs; Holland which makes special provision for study of and instruction in the East Indian colonies; and Germany with the recently organized "Hamburg Colonial Institute" and its elaborate program of studies covering colonial problems in every part of the world.

The War and Education.

With regard to the war, Dr. Claxton declares: "The great war in Europe and the events connected therewith have called attention to the need of preparation for defense against possible hostile invasion and created a new interest in military education. The war has affected not only the schools of the country, but also the schools of the city. The attendance at universities, colleges, and technical schools has been much smaller than in former years. Funds formerly available for education are now turned in other directions. Yet it is encouraging to note that in some of the countries at least, the appropriations for public education are little if any less than for the years immediately preceding the beginning of the war. This shows the value which these countries attach to public education as an element of national strength."

An Exhilarating Bath.

Many doctors are now discarding the stronger alcohol in "bathing salts," says Barn and Kreside, and are prescribing the more agreeable bay rum which is made in Japan from the distillation of rum and the leaves of the bayberry tree. "If you want a pleasant, exhilarating bath," says this attention called to your attention, "try bathing the such as seems to have a longer and more stimulating bath than either of the other two."

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